(LXIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2100.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1787.

"Destroy his fib or sophistry, in vain,
"The creature's at his dirty work again."—

To DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER, Esquire.

SIR,

AS you are such an object as would disgrace the dignity of revenge, I shall content myself with exposing your character and principles to the contempt and detestation of mankind. Your last address, which you *affect* to have written with a design to prevent the deception intended by my groundless assertions and fallacious reasoning, is a more complete piece of falsehood and misrepresentation than any you have hitherto published. You have thought proper to drop the contest respecting the claim to commission. So let it rest. Defeated in argument, you are driven to your last resource—a general accusation of fiction, sophistry and misrepresentation. If you mean any thing more than a *childish retort* of charges, of which you have been convicted by the most clear and indisputable testimony, let us examine how far you have succeeded in fact or argument.

In a former address *, I have stated fully the circumstances of the sale of Nanticoke manor, and furnished such extracts of the *original sale* and *plots* of the manor used by the commissioners at the sale, as would enable the reader to form a proper judgment on the subject. The publication alluded to contains a full refutation of every thing which has been, or can be said against the claim of commission on the resale of the manor; and proves, beyond the reach of a doubt, that the evidence offered at your precipitate *mock-examination* was not sufficient to induce any man of common understanding, who meant to discharge the trust reposed in him, to vacate the sale. By these papers, as well as by the extracts laid before the public, it evidently appears, that the witnesses sworn were mistaken; yet there is not the most distant insinuation in my reasoning on the subject against the integrity of the persons who were sworn. The little policy of this illiberal suggestion is easily comprehended.

To support your conduct in vacating the sale, and to prove that I have opposed fiction to fact, you have ventured to recite the instance of the sale to Doctor Wheeland. I have before referred you to the *original sale*, by which it appears that Dr. Wheeland actually did purchase lot No. 5; and although this fact is as well known to you as your existence, yet you answer, that "the only *books* you ever saw respecting the sale of this property, are the commissioners sale-book and leger †." And although the commissioners delivered to you the evidence referred to in the original sale, and you had it in possession at the time the sale was vacated, yet you would have it believed that they *maintained a perfect silence*, and did not discover the evidence in their possession, but *kept it back* as a ground of censure against you, or as a pretext for charging what you are pleased to style a *double* commission.—Again, when you are referred to the *original sale* for the quantity of marsh contained in lot No. 6, you answer "the specification of marsh supposed to be in lot No. 6, does not appear on *either plot*, and where I took it *from* you know not ‡." And when you are told, that the *papers* referred to contain any particular proofs, you reply, that it is not to be found on *one* of those papers. The character of the *impostor* is strongly marked in every sentence. Such mean shifts and pitiful evasions are degrading to human nature. They are characteristic of the author, but they shall not answer his purposes of deception. Whichever way he *turns*, disgrace and infamy shall pursue him.

It cannot be pretended that the *books* you have mentioned, contain the evidence upon which you vacated the sale, because *we are told* in the same publication, that *you did not go the entry until May* 1786, which was more than a twelvemonth after the transaction; and you also assert in one of your publications §, that you "went to the land, examined with the surveyor its location by the plots, &c." By your using the word *plots*, it is rational to suppose that you had the plots (or one of them at least) used by the commissioners at the time of sale; and you also tell us in the same publication, that "it was the obvious meaning of the act to authorise the intendant to inquire whether the purchasers could, by pursuing *the plot used at the sale*, get the property they really bought." But it is altogether immaterial whether you had the plot used by the commissioners at the sale, or not. In either case your conduct is equally unjustifiable; because, if you had not this plot, you neglected to avail yourself of that information, upon which, according to your own admission, the law required and authorised you to act. Now, Sir, with the *strictest attention to truth and candour*, with *my usual veracity*, and *without any mortification*, I can assert that Dr. Wheeland purchased lot No. 5, and soon afterwards sold part of it to another person. The doctor having purchased the lot, whatever right Mr. Shaw acquired was from *him*, and not from *the commissioners*. The bonds were afterwards taken and the survey made conformably to the agreement between Dr. Wheeland and Mr. Shaw; and the entries in the sale-book and leger were made accordingly. If it was admitted that the purchase was made on the joint account of those gentlemen, still the objection is equally forcible and proper, that the sale ought not to have been *partially* vacated.

With your usual prostituted effrontery you have asserted, that the account stated by me * to shew the loss on the resale of Nanticoke manor, contains a calculation without the smallest attention to fact. I plainly perceive that you are base enough to deny any truth whatever, that you will assert any falsehoods however bare-faced and infamous, and that it is truly ridiculous to contend with a man so shameless and contemptible. This calculation, for the purpose for which it was made, viz. to prove that the state lost £. 2000 by the resale, I pledge my reputation and veracity, is just. After the repeated proofs which you have given us of your depravity, I should not be surprised, if, to answer your vile purposes, you should assert, that Our Saviour was a sinner, or that Satan is a saint.

To prove that I have been inconsistent in my remarks on this subject, and that I change my ground with great facility, you have made, in the first instance, a wilful misrepresentation, and, in the second, you are guilty of the treachery of misquoting my observations. It has been contended by me, that in the summer and fall of the year 1781, our affairs were in a critical situation, and, that much depended on exertion at that critical period †; and in reply to your puerile strictures on the conduct of the commissioners, I observed that "that glorious event (alluding to the capture of the enemy at York) which filled the heart of *every honest whig* in the union with transports of joy and gratitude to the saviour of our country, and which was matter of humiliation and regret to those who retained their *attachment to the old government*, and were ready to relinquish independence and return to their obedience to the *mother country*, was rather an inducement to the commissioners *to proceed to complete the sales already began*, as directed by law, than to procrastinate that business. As trustees of the public they thought it a duty to embrace the most favourable opportunities to sell; and notwithstanding this signal success, the credit of the red money, for the redemption of which this property was pledged, was not established. If the sale of this manor had been postponed until after a survey, which, on account of its low swampy situation, could not have been made until late in the spring, when our bay was infested and threatened with pirates; *we may justly conclude*, that the amount of the sale would have been greatly short of the sum for which it sold shortly after our success at York." It is intimated by you, that I had asserted that *the time of the sale of Nanticoke manor* was a critical period; but, that finding that ground not tenable, the British army having been taken three months before at York, I then tell you that "this glorious event, which put our affairs in a flourishing condition, was an inducement with the commissioners to go on with the sales while we were in this situation; for it was to be apprehended, if the sales were delayed until the succeeding spring, our bay would be infested and threatened with pirates ‡."—Thus it is that I am answered by what you call *your argument*. The reader will be able to judge how far *I have changed my ground*, and how far you have been guilty of deliberate treachery. In your own words, *your line of conduct* through the whole course of this dispute must be obvious. "Misrepresentation, fallacy and sophistry lead the way;" and "if reasoning from facts will not serve your cause, there is nothing left for it but to *make* facts, and reason from the fiction," and though you are perfectly disposed to deceive, you are such a blunderer, that the *imposture* is easily detected, and the *intended effect* is not produced.—Such are *your facts*, such *your reasonings*, and such *your just animadversions*.

Your charges, of fiction, inconsistency, and misrepresentation, against me, rest upon your own assertion, and are refuted by undeniable facts. In the course of this dispute, I defy you to fix any charge of either upon me; and I can venture to assert, that it cannot be proved that I have been mistaken in fact but in a single instance, which has been satisfactorily explained. The most malevolent and malicious cannot suppose that the mistake was intentional, as I was speaking with allusion to a fact which was notorious,—*that the sales made by the intendant are very low in comparison with those made by the commissioners*.

The *conclusions* which *you* made from the petition and remonstrance preferred by Mr. Hollyday and me, and *your conjectures* respecting the motives which induced us to offer them to the legislature, are unworthy of notice. The remonstrance and petition speak for themselves, and if you had published them without your false glosses and comments, any observation from me would have been unnecessary. If words have any meaning, I remonstrated against a second sale being made; and the principal motive which induced me to address the legislature, was to prevent the loss which the state must have sustained if the report of the committee of supply had been passed into a law as it then stood. By this report if the delinquent purchasers did not give bond by the first of April, 1785, the sale was to be declared void and a resale made. Hence it would have been optional in the purchaser to give bond or not, and it is so stated in the remonstrance. You say that our design was not to give information to prevent an injury to the state, because no information is given by either which the assembly could be supposed ignorant of before the applications were made. But this assertion is directly contrary to truth. The information in the house of delegates was, that the delinquents were in general a poor set of men, insolvent in their circumstances, and unable to pay for the property purchased. This is contradicted by the remonstrance, which states, "that the greater part of the property which remained unbonded was in possession of some of the most opulent men in the state, who were well able to pay for it." I have every reason to believe, that the information given by me had weight with the delegates, because the resolution which had passed the house in the report, was rejected when the bill was taken into consideration. And I again assert, that the discretionary power vested in the intendant of the revenue *to direct a resale in case of inability in the purchaser to pay*, was not given by the resolve alluded to, but was inserted in the act by way of amendment, long after the remonstrance was preferred.

You have asserted, with your usual veracity, that I had *made* a report and amendment which never did exist; but the man who is destitute of honour and principle, and regardless of his own reputation and veracity, will assert or deny any thing. I appeal to the journals for the truth of what I say; and if you will examine them more minutely before you make assertions, you will find that a question was put and carried, by which the purchasers were to be compelled to a compliance with their contracts *. This was however amended in a private way, and the act was finally passed giving the intendant the discretionary power just mentioned. Now, Sir, are you not well acquainted with a *hardened veteran*, who has made many *bolder pushes* than my assertion respecting the report and amendment?—To countenance your *conclusions* and *conjectures*, *you lay hold of a single expression*, which conveys nothing more than the supposed intention of the framers of the resolution in the report, to destroy every other part of the remonstrance. If it had contained such ambiguity that the opinion entertained by me at the time, could not be fairly collected, the respectable testimony which has been offered, must be perfectly satisfactory. I well knew, that no law which the legislature could pass would destroy the right to commission, but apprehended, as I have said before, that a tedious suit in chancery might be necessary.

It is *now* not denied that the commissioners applied to the purchasers at divers times after the sales were over to obtain their bonds; but it seems the charge was of a different nature;—that they ought to have demanded bonds immediately on the sale being made. I understood *your charge* perfectly; and if you mean now to assert, that bonds were not demanded immediately on the sale being made, *this your charge* is equally false and infamous. The absurdity of *your opinion* that the sales ought to have been declared void, and a second sale made, has been already sufficiently exposed †.

* This Gazette January 4, 1787.
† This Gazette 15th March last.
‡ This Gazette 22d March last.
§ Gazette 7th December last.

* Gazette 4th January last.
† Gazette 26th October last.
‡ Gazette 15th March last.

* November session 1784, page 66, 67.
† Gazette 26th October, and 4th January, last.

When reminded of your weak arbitrary and injurious conduct in vacating the ſale and ordering a reſale of James's Park, you attempt to give an appearance of propriety to your management in refuſing to accept the advantageous offer made by Dr. Way, by telling us "that when ſales were ſet aſide by the *intendant*, and reſales ordered, the *commiſſioners alone* had the power to make the reſales." The man who has aſſumed a power to diſpenſe with, and diſregard the injunctions of, a moſt poſitive law, and who has frequently acted in the moſt arbitrary manner, makes a mere mockery of the underſtanding of the people, when he alleges he could not make an advantageous ſale when an opportunity offered, becauſe he was not authoriſed by law. Unfortunately for the ſtate, and for the officer, the firſt inſtance he gives of a ſcrupulous regard to the injunctions of law, is attended with a heavy loſs to the public! If it had been propoſed to make an exchange of certificates, the meaſure would have been adopted without *ſcruple* or heſitation, although unauthoriſed by law and diſadvantageous to the public. But this is nothing but ſhift and evaſion. If you was authoriſed to *vacate the ſale*, you was authoriſed to make the reſale. The miſchief was done in *declaring void the ſale under the circumſtances of the caſe*; and you very well know that, if the laws did not authoriſe you to ſell, the commiſſioners were under your direction, and you might have directed them to ſell at private ſale. You found no difficulty on a former occaſion in directing the commiſſioners to make a private ſale, although to the diſadvantage of the ſtate *.

I have refuted your charge that the commiſſioners had received £. 1186 4 ſpecie for commiſſion, when they were entitled only to that ſum in red money, by diſproving the allegation. The treaſurer's receipt has been produced for £. 450, and you were referred to the commiſſioners books, and the accounts and vouchers in the auditor's office, for the expenditure of the remainder. It was aſſerted by me, and the fact appears from the accounts you have publiſhed, that inſtead of receiving *ſpecie* to that amount, when they were only entitled to receive *paper*, they have received paper to a much greater amount, actually worth no more than one half its nominal value, when the faith of the ſtate was pledged by law to pay them in *ſpecie*. And I proved by juſt reaſoning, that the commiſſioners were entitled to ſpecie for whatever balance might be due to them on ſettlement †. I preſumed that this would have been ſatisfactory to every rational being; but *you* ſeem to be inflexible in your oppoſition to truth, and to poſſeſs a determined reſolution to perſevere in error. Neither the feelings of ſhame, nor the reproaches of conſcience are ſufficient to deter you from the proſecutions of your deſigns, nor even to check your malevolence. Conſcious of the odious and deteſtable light in which your conduct is viewed, one thing is certain;—that if you ſhould be detected in a thouſand additional untruths and meanneſſes, it cannot add to the infamy of your character.—You ſeem to be unwilling to admit even the treaſurer's receipt for a part of the ſum; and as for the remainder, *you have not examined the auditor's office for the vouchers*. In labouring to maintain falſehood by argument, and to ſupport *conjecture* againſt fact, you obſerve that a part of this ſum was paid to the treaſurer *before* I was appointed a commiſſioner, and then it is aſked, for what purpoſe it could be brought into our joint account? and what had *I* to do with it? —There is certainly an *affected* ignorance and ſtupidity in aſking theſe queſtions. If there had been a *ſeparate* ſettlement by each different board of commiſſioners, then their reſpective tranſactions would have appeared in *ſeparate* accounts. But you very well knew that the commiſſioners books contain a continuation of the ſame accounts, and comprehend all the accounts of the different boards in one view. —You recollect, I preſume, why ſeparate accounts were not rendered. It was in contemplation, but it was not agreeable to you as intendant. You obſerved that the *ſame men* had been in and out of office in ſuch a manner, that it would be difficult to ſeparate the accounts, and directed one general ſtatement.

It is obſervable that their account, which has been publiſhed by you, contains *charges and credits* which do not relate to *commiſſion*; but theſe entries having been omitted in the account of expences, and in the caſh account it became neceſſary to make the charges and give the credits in the account for commiſſion, to aſcertain the balance juſtly due; but then it by no means follows, that the ſum aluded to was applied to the payment of commiſſion. The caſh account and the commiſſioners account muſt be conſidered as the ſame; and if this ſum had appeared in the caſh account, the balance of the caſh account would have been greater accordingly, but the balance due to the commiſſioners muſt have been preciſely the ſame.

Let it be obſerved, that the caſh received by the commiſſioners, conſiſted of ſpecie, and the different emiſſions of paper, viz. red, black, and continental ſtate. The different ſums of each ſpecies of money, are particulariſed in the commiſſioners books, except in a few inſtances where property was ſold for different kinds of money. A view of the books, which you have long had in poſſeſſion, will ſufficiently evince the falſity of your aſſertion.

* *Sale of land to Mr. Sloe, for 45ſ per acre, when double that price might have been obtained.*

† *Gazette 18th January laſt.*

You have aſſerted, that upon *examining* our book, you find that £. 196 4 received from Mr. Lecompte is credited in his account in it. This, Sir, is not true. Mr. Lecompte is credited by *bond* and by *caſh* to the amount of his purchaſe. But this ſum was afterwards paid to the commiſſioners towards diſcharging the bond before it was lodged in the treaſury.—You have given another extraordinary reaſon to prove that the ſum alleged muſt have been applied to the payment of commiſſion,—"there is no mention of it in the account of expences." I may aſk if any *mention* is made in any inſtance in the account of expences of the *ſubjects out of which* the money paid away, aroſe? Ought ſuch an entry to have been made? Was it neceſſary, or were ſuch entries ever made in any ſet of books in the univerſe? Such weak obſervations could not have been expected even from a man who has but a ſmall ſhare of knowledge in accounts.

After aſſuming a power to diſpenſe with a poſitive law, you had not firmneſs enough to juſtify the meaſure, but wiſh to cenſure the commiſſioners, by alleging, that a liſt of the debtors was not delivered to you till the 28th of April, when it was too late to commence ſuits to May term. This fineſſe is attempted, notwithſtanding it appears by your advertiſement that ſuits were ſuſpended until after the 10th of July; and that you did not *mean or intend* to direct ſuits, until the reſult of your propoſition could be known ‡. And when I expoſed your duplicity by ſtating, as the fact really was, that the liſt delivered to you was not for the purpoſe of commencing ſuits *which you had previouſly poſtponed*, but by way of information, upon your requeſt, to enable you to *effectuate* your plan; you reply that "why you ſhould have wanted the liſt on the 28th of April to *ground a reſolution* on, which I ſay was taken before the firſt of this month, is not eaſily to be conceived by any perſon leſs apt to form extraordinary ideas than I am," and then aſſert that "by me, contradictions are more readily believed than matters of fact; and things in oppoſition are uſed to prove each other to be true"—The impoſtor always finds a reſource in ſubterfuge and prevarication. When deficient in argument, he anſwers his adverſary by imaginary caſes which never exiſted, or by inſiſting that the argument by which he is refuted, was deſigned for a purpoſe different from that for which it was evidently intended. Theſe evaſions may mark you as ſhifty and artful, but at the ſame time, they prove you inſignificant and contemptible.

I mentioned your declaration in favour of the commiſſioners to prove your depravity and inconſiſtency, and not as you *affect* to believe, "to ſupport my reputation." My reputation needs not your aid or commendation any more than it can be affected by your calumnies. I will readily admit that your opinions or aſſertions ought not to operate for or againſt any man. "There are reproaches that *praiſe*, and praiſe is that *reproach*."

You have thought proper to leave your own character to ſhift for itſelf. Upon the charges which have been exhibited againſt you, and which you affect to conſider as *abſurd, frivolous* and *contradictory*, the public voice has already condemned you. But you are cautious of deſcending to particulars; well knowing that it is not within the reach of human abilities to defend your conduct upon any principle.

You have complained of being abuſed and ſlandered.—Language, which, to a gentleman, might be deemed harſh and improper, muſt be conſidered as the effect of forbearance and moderation, when applied to you. Epithets properly adapted to the infamy of your character, would be unfit for a newſpaper. And I believe it will be generally admitted, that when your baſeneſs and treachery are the theme, it would be difficult for the moſt enlightened maſter to delineate a picture that would heighten the diſgrace of the original.

G. DUVALL.

April 6, 1787.

‡ *Gazette 8th February laſt.*

LIVONIA, *December 25.*

A RUMOUR is in circulation, that the Malteſe fleet had fallen in with the Algerine fleet, on the 4th of this month, about mid-day, near ten leagues from Meſſina, and a terrible engagement commenced between them. The ſhip Amiral was ſunk in the heat of the engagement, and not one perſon ſaved. The Malteſe loſt two veſſels, the one of which went to the bottom, the other was burned, beſides three xebecs and a ſmall galley. The Malteſe fought with great ardour, and the pirates like men in deſpair; but it is not yet known on which ſide victory fell. Some here ſay, on the Malteſe, others are afraid the Algerines conquered, as the Malteſe fleet has come into harbour in a ſhattered condition, and without any prize. The loſs to the Algerines, of men, amounts to 1800; the Malteſe muſt have loſt alſo a great number, as their crews were very numerous.

LISBON, *January 2.*

The negotiations for a peace with the Algerines, in the manner of that of Spain, are about to be begun; and Mr. Landefret, who is charged with the buſineſs, is to go to Algiers.

MADRID, *January 8.*

An expreſs has arrived at Carthagena from Algiers, with an account of the plague having broken out at Conſtantia with ſuch violence as to ſpread the alarm over all that part of the coaſt. The number of deaths was ſaid to be from fifty to eighty in a day, and the conſuls and other foreigners at Algiers had ſhut up their houſes, and renounced all communication with the reſt of the inhabitants.

Jan. 16. Our court has received intelligence from Carthagena, that count d'Expilly and his ſuite are to ſail with the firſt fair wind for Algiers. Between 10 and 12,000 rials de vellon are to be ſent to Algiers as a ranſom for the Spaniſh ſlaves, ſo that with this and the other ſums which have been paid to that regency, it will appear that we have not bought the peace at a cheap rate.

LONDON, *February 4.*

By a letter from the Hague we learn, that a courier from the court of Madrid has juſt arrived there, with advices from the Cape of Good Hope, brought by a Spaniſh ſhip juſt arrived at Cadiz, which mentions that two of the Dutch Eaſt-India company's ſhips have juſt arrived there from the Mauritius, with the intelligence of a revolt having happened there amongſt the troops, which had been attended with the moſt fatal conſequences.

Advices from Canton, in China, ſay, that two new quickſilver mines have been opened lately in that territory; in conſequence of which that ſemi-metal, which lately was exported to great advantage from Europe, fell near fifty per cent. and occaſioned a conſiderable loſs to the adventurers who carried it from this quarter of the globe.

Accounts have arrived from Dantzick, of the arrival in that city of two commiſſaries from Pruſſia to ſettle all affairs relative to ancient claims and reſtrictions.

Advices from the Hague mention ſeveral corps of the burghers having delivered up their arms with a pointed declaration in favour of the ſtadtholder.

A letter from Cadiz, dated December 29, ſays, "The 23d and 24th inſt. we experienced ſuch a ſtorm, or rather hurricane here, as has not been ſeen a long time; the ſea broke in over almoſt half Cadiz, and in the ſtreets it may be ſaid to rain ſalt water, from the ſpray. Since this we have received the moſt melancholy accounts of the number of veſſels caſt away. The captain of the Bay has had advice of upwards of 80 veſſels and barks being loſt from hence to Cape Trefulgar, among which I am ſorry to inform you, by papers drove on ſhore, that the Bilboa Packet, James Waye, jun. maſter, from Galipoli to Bruges, with oil, is totally loſt, and all on board periſhed. Nothing can be more diſtreſſing than to ſee the number of dead bodies and pieces of wrecks continually waſhing on ſhore." I aſſure you I never ſaw ſuch a terrible and awful ſight; the ſea ran mountains high, threatening Cadiz to be ſwallowed up every moment, which will certainly be the caſe, ſooner or latter. I was on the cathedral, which is not twenty yards from the ſea, and it was with difficulty I could ſtand, the ſpray continually paſſing over me. We have had no news as yet from the coaſt of San Lucar, which, as it is worſe than that of Cape Trefulgar, we expect to be very bad. There are miſſing out of this port, and Port St. Mary, 18 fiſhing boats, with upwards of 300 people on board, all ſuppoſed to have periſhed."

A letter from an Engliſh gentleman at Toulon has the following article: "They are very buſy here in fitting out ſtout frigates to cruize againſt the pirates in the Mediterranean; they think that ſhips of this ſize are better for that ſervice than thoſe of the line. The pirates are become ſo daring that they cruize within ſight of this harbour; if they are chaſed, by plying their oars they are almoſt ſure of getting clear. However, two frigates, which were out at ſea, ſuddenly bore down upon one of their gallies, which was lying off the harbour, took her, and brought her in here; and as the dey of Algeirs ſends all his priſoners into ſlavery, the French in this inſtance followed his example, having ſent theſe men to the gallies, where they are to remain, unleſs the dey will exchange ſome French he has in ſlavery. The galley had on board a valuable cargo, of which they had plundered ſome ſhips. Proviſions are very ſcarce here, and very bad, and the poor are in a wretched condition in all parts of France through which I have paſſed."

GRANVILLE, *(Maſſachuſetts) March 6, 1787.*

On Friday laſt an ewe belonging to Mr. John Cowls, of this town, brought forth a lamb and a puppy in perfect ſhape of a young dog, except his feet which were cloven, though of an extraordinary length; it meaſured from the end of his noſe to the end of his back, two feet, his legs were in proportion, it was covered with very ſhort ſlick hair.

NEW-YORK, *March 23.*

By a late arrival from Halifax, we are informed, that the winter in that frozen region has been the ſevereſt known there for many years; that the harbour of Halifax has been locked up by the ice for weeks paſt, and partly continues ſo; that many of the poor ſettlers, with all their exertions, have not been able the laſt ſeaſon, to raiſe a ſufficiency to carry them through ſo long and tedious a winter; their potatoes, on which they chiefly depended, are, in many families entirely conſumed; and they muſt ſhortly be expoſed to great difficulties, unleſs relieved by the hand of benevolence.

There is a ſingular inſtance of longevity exhibited in Montgomery county in this ſtate. One William Coppernall being now living there, who was born in the year 1677, and is now 109 years old. This

old man has lived to see seven sovereigns wield the British sceptre; and in the evening of life has the happiness to see liberty dawning in the west, under the auspices of a new and rising empire established in those wilds, and on those shores, of which but a short time since the eastern world was possessed of a knowledge.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) March* 12.

In consequence of the Spaniards taking possession of the Musquito Shore, many of the inhabitants of that place are obliged speedily to remove their property, many under a particular predicament, cannot return to their native shore; others more happy, are determined to retire to Carolina or Georgia. A gentleman from thence arrived here last week with his whole property to settle in this state. Many families intend to follow him shortly. We are happy to find our legislature disposed to encourage an emigration which must prove so beneficial to the community. There are about twenty families and five hundred negroes.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 12.

On Saturday last arrived here the ship Nantes, captain Skinner, from London, who on the 8th of March, spoke the ship Biddy, Richard Tolbert, master, from Virginia, for London, all well; and on the 29th spoke the brig Betsey, William Jones, from Baltimore, for Fayal, out five days, and in the longitude of 65, 30, all well.

ARISTIDES will be inserted in our next.

MODESTUS, RUSTICUS, and An Address to the honourable the Speaker of the House of Delegates, signed A CONSTITUENT, will be inserted as early as possible.—

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power and authority vested in them by the act for opening and extending the navigation of Patowmack river, forty-six shares in the said company will be sold at auction, at the court-house in Alexandria, in the state of Virginia, on Monday the fourteenth of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and nine shares in the said company will be sold, at Shuter's tavern, in George town, on Monday the twenty-first day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, they being the shares of such of the proprietors as are delinquents in making the first and second payments on their respective shares which have been heretofore called for by the board.

By order of the board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. sec.

April 3, 1787. 1

March 1, 1787.

ROEBUCK.

THE beautiful thorough bred horse ROEBUCK, nine years old next spring, the property of the subscriber, will cover the ensuing season at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, at five pounds current money a mare, but if paid by the first day of August next, three pounds, and a dollar to the groom, will be received in lieu of five pounds. It is useless to insert his pedigree, as it is so well known, but it may be seen at his stable. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, at half a dollar per week, and great care will be taken of them, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON. 1

Bennett's-point, Wye, April 4, 1787.

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber,

A TRACT of land called the Revival, containing one thousand acres or thereabouts, lying and being in Caroline county, this land is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco, advantageously situated on the waters of Choptank river; there is on the land a full proportion of wood and timber; it will be laid off in lots or sold altogether, as most convenient to the purchasers. Also to be sold, a tract of land called Chelnut Neck Corrected, lying in Queen-Anne's county, containing three hundred and fifty acres, or thereabouts, pleasantly situated on Chester river; a large proportion of this tract is in wood and timber, which from its contiguity to Chestertown adds greatly to its value. The terms of sale are for cash or good London bills of exchange, to be paid upon executing the deeds. For further particulars inquire of

2 RICHARD BENNETT LLOYD.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

To be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday the 17th inst. at the store late occupied by Joseph Eastman, deceased,

SUNDRY merchandise, about two hundred pounds sterling cost, some household furniture, one young negro woman and boy, and a new house, on Green-street.

2w

2X JAMES WILLIAMS, administrator.

Annapolis, April 4, 1787.

SALT.

For SALE, by the Subscribers,

A CARGO of fine Anguilla SALT. Also a number of SEINES, from 40 to 50 fathoms long, with sundry dry goods, which they will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

2 JOHN PETTY, and Co.

Treasury of the United States.

The commissioners of the board of treasury hereby give notice,

THAT proposals will be received at their office till the 20th day of May next inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the troops on the present establishment, from the 1st day of July 1787, to the 1st day of July 1788, (both dates inclusive) at the places, and within the districts, herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places betwixt York-town in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort-M'Intosh, on the river Ohio; and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intosh, and the mouth of the river Muskingum; and at the mouth of the said river Muskingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the said river Muskinghum, and the mouth of Scioto river; and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river, and the mouth of the Great Miami; at the mouth of the Great Miami. And from thence to the Rapids on the falls of the Ohio; and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places from the Mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village; and at the Miami village.

From the Miami village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky; from Sandusky to the mouth of the Cayago river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort-Pitt and Venango; and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Vernango and Le Beauf, at Le Beauf: betwixt Le Beauf, and Presq' Isle, at Presq' Isle; and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river.

Should any rations be required at any places or within other districts, and not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the board of treasury and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour.
One pound of beef, or ¼ lb of pork.
One gill of common rum.
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The proposals must ascertain the prices of the component parts of the rations, and specify the longest credit, and the terms of payment, which the persons who offer are willing to engage on.

By order,

WILLIAM DUER, sec'ry.

March 18, 1787. 2

Anne-Arundel county.

I HEREBY forewarn all person or persons whatsoever from taking a transfer of, or an assignment on, any lease or obligation for a lease (dated the 8th of August, 1785,) from Mr. John Creigh Mackubin to Dr. John Shuttleworth, for a piece of land on north side of South river, as said land is my property; and no transfer or assignment of the same, will be considered valid, and only involve the purchaser in law-suits, as will appear by the following certificate.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

Annapolis, March 31, 1787.

I hereby certify, that all the land Dr. John Shuttleworth now holds, on the north side of South river, (through a pretended lease, or obligation for one, from me), is the property of Mr. Thomas Rutland, of Edmund, of Anne-Arundel county; and no transfer, or sale of any obligation, from said Shuttleworth, touching or concerning the premises, shall be binding.

JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

Test. ROBERT MOORE. 2

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Joseph Eastman, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

3w

2 JAMES WILLIAMS, administrator.

George-town, Montgomery county, March 26, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, the first of November last, a negro lad named CHARLES, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slim made, small legs, and large feet, his knees bending inwards, and has eyes inclining to red; he was seen, sometime after his elopement, driving a cart in Annapolis, and perhaps on that account may have crossed the bay. Whoever takes up said slave, and gives information of his being committed to gaol, shall be entitled to ten dollars, or the above reward if brought home.

2 JOHN PETER.

Annapolis, March 28, 1787.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the turning business in all its various parts, such as turning of bed-steads, &c. making of spinning-wheels; and, in a word, carries on all the different parts, which are too tedious to mention, at his house and shop, backside of the Stadt-house. Those who please to employ him, may depend upon having their work well executed, on the most reasonable terms. He acknowledges, with gratitude, the favours he has formerly received from his friends, and hopes for their future countenance.—And is their very humble servant,

3w

3X JAMES ROYSTON.

Virginia, February 20, 1787.

FOR SALE.

THE tract of land whereon I live, containing 492 acres, lying in King George county, near the Head of Machodoek Creek, convenient to churches, warehouses, court-house and several valuable mills; about one half of it is cleared and under good fencing, the other half extremely rich and abounding in timber of different kinds, with a dwelling-house thereon, 46 by 30 feet, 4 rooms on the lower floor with fire places in them, two closets and a passage 12 feet wide, two rooms above, two closets, and a passage, to which is added a portico 46 by 12 feet, with a lodging room at each end, a kitchen, laundry, stable 78 by 12, barns, and all other necessary out houses, and the whole well calculated for cropping; there are on the premises large apple and peach orchards, and a variety of the best chosen pears, cherries, plumbs, apricots, &c. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the land, and know the terms, by applying to

2 JOHN ASHTON, sen.

South river, April 4, 1787.

THE subscriber would take a young gentleman, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, as an apprentice to the study of physic.

3w

2 T. N. STOCKETT.

Charles county, March 10, 1787.

WHEREAS a certain JESSE BURCH SMALLWOOD was bound to me until he should arrive to the age of twenty-one years, which time will not expire till March 1788; and whereas he, on the 28th day of February last, eloped from my service, without any cause, on my part; these are, therefore, to forewarn all persons from harbouring or entertaining the said Jesse Burch Smallwood, under the penalty of being dealt with as the law directs.

2 BENJAMIN CAWOOD.

Prince-George's county, March 17, 1787.

The Imported Horse

ECLIPSE,

STANDS this season at Collington Meadows, and covers at four guineas a mare, and seven shillings and six-pence to the groom. Those gentlemen, who favoured me with their mares heretofore, shall have them, or the same number, covered on their own account, at three guineas a mare. ECLIPSE is in high health and order, and his pedigree is equal to any horse in America.

UNION,

STANDS at the same place, and will cover at two guineas a mare, and five shillings to the groom. UNION is now in high health and order. Either of those horses are for sale. I have also several high bred colts and fillies for sale.

RICHARD BENNETT HALL.

Pasturage for mares at two shillings and six-pence per week, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. 2 R. B. H.

CARELESS,

WILL cover this season at Strawberry-hill, near Annapolis, at six dollars the mare, and one dollar to the groom.

Excellent pasturage (under a good fence) for mares at three shillings and nine-pence per week, great care will be taken of them, but not answerable for escapes or other accidents.

Careless was got by colonel Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, his great-great-grand-dam was the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, that was the dam of colonel Hopper's Pacolet. 2 5w

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Prince-George's county, March 10, 1787.

SLIPPERY JACK,

THE property of the subscriber, will cover mares this season at three pounds each, at the subscriber's, about seven miles from Bladensburg, and nearly the same distance from Snowden's iron-works; he is a fine black, full fifteen hands high, is well formed, and has a sufficient share of strength and bone; he was got by Mr. Sprigg's Careless, whose pedigree is well known, his dam by Dr. Hamilton's imported Figure, his grand-dam by Ariel, and his great-grand-dam by Spark, out of a full bred mare; he is in high condition, and his blood is good.

CHARLES DUVALL.

N. B. The subscriber trains horses for the turf with care and attention on reasonable terms. 4 C. D.

January 29, 1787.

A PETITION will be preferred by sundry inhabitants of Charles and Prince-George's counties to the next general assembly, praying that the road (now a private one) leading from Samuel Hanson, Esquire's, in Charles county, to Speake's ferry, Pomonkey inspection house, and a number of the most capital fisheries on Patowmack river, may be created into a public one. 4

Just Published, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Annapolis, and at the Post-Office, Baltimore, Price 7/6,

THE 4

LAWS

Of November Session, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that James Semmes, Edward Semmes, and Joseph Milburn Semmes, ſons of Thomas Semmes, of Charles county, intend to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to be paſſed to appoint truſtees for the purpoſe of ſelling a tract of land, lying and being in ſaid county, called Hall's Lot, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, in order to ſatisfy and pay a certain debt due from the father of the petitioners to a certain Joſeph Semmes, formerly of Maryland, but now of Liege, in Europe. 3

WHEREAS Thomas Nichols, late of this county, deceaſed, was appointed inſpector of Chaptico warehouſe, in the year 1782; and whereas there ſtill remains in the ſaid warehouſe, a few hogſheads of tobacco of his, the ſaid Nichols, inſpection, which lies in a very ruinous ſituation; and whereas the ſubſcriber, as adminiſtratrix of the ſaid Thomas Nichols, hath paid ſeveral hogſheads of tobacco that could not be found in the ſaid warehouſe, whereby ſhe conceives what remains is her property; theſe are to notify to the public, that I ſhall to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to paſs a law to enable me to diſpoſe of the tobacco now remaining in ſaid warehouſe, at public vendue, and oblige the holders of the notes (if any) to receive what the ſame may ſell for.

6 JEAN NICHOLS, adminiſtratrix of THOMAS NICHOLS.

March 28, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber humbly preſumes to beg leave to inform the public in general, and his old ſteady friends and acquaintances in particular, that he has now removed from the blackſmith's ſhop, lately occupied by him, near the old church-yard, to Green-ſtreet, fronting the market-houſe, where he carries on all ſorts of blackſmith's work in every different part, either for ſhipping, plantation work, or farmers, &c. His readineſs always to oblige, he hopes, will entitle him to the favour of every one who perfectly know him, and he expects the continuance of their former favours, as he will always endeavour, early or late, not to diſappoint, ſhall do his work to perfection, and in every thing ſtudy to merit the approbation of every one who pleaſe to employ him.—And is their very humble ſervant,

2 SIMON RETALLACK.

Upper Marlborough, March 20, 1787.

WANTED,

A DEPUTY CLERK, in Prince-George's county court. Any perſon well acquainted with that buſineſs, who can come well recommended, may meet with encouragement, on application to

2 J. R. MAGRUDER.

Prince-George's county, March 20, 1787.

CINCINNATUS,

IS eſteemed by judges a horſe of perfect beauty, and his whole frame a diſplay of nature's greateſt maturity. He is a fine bay, delightfully dappled, has a ſnip, and one white foot, riſing five years old, in high condition and full primed virility, and will cover mares this ſeaſon for the moderate ſum of eight dollars. His ſire (whoſe lineaments he ſo truly bears) was the noted and much admired ARABIAN, whoſe get ſtands ſo generally approved—His dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported FIGURE—His grand-dam by DOVE—His great-grand-dam by colonel Talker's OTHELLO, upon Old SELIMA.—From ſuch premiſes, it may be preſumed, that no horſe can be better calculated for the purpoſe of getting ſtock, either for the turf or ſaddle.—Cincinnatus is the property of the ſubſcriber, and ſtands in Upper Marlborough.

2 JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Severn, March, 1787.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the 12th of February laſt, two HORSES, one has ſince been returned, the other is ſtill miſſing, and is a dark roan, about fourteen hands high, ſeven years old, with a bulky tail and thick mane, branded on the near buttock with the letters C W. Whoever will give information, ſo that the above horſe may be had, ſhall receive four dollars, and on ſecuring the thief, or thieves, who ſtole ſaid horſes, and ſuppoſed to be the perſons who on the ſame night broke open my meat-houſe, and carried off from four to five hundred weight of bacon, ſhall, on information of their being confined in any gaol, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, receive the above reward of ten pounds, by

2 JOHN BRYAN.

Newport, Charles county, February 27, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I ſhall petition the next general aſſembly, for a law enabling me to ſell as much of the property of Benjamin Burch, late of Charles county, deceaſed, as will ſatisfy a debt due from him to Thomas H. Ridgate which I have paid, the ſaid Ridgate having obtained judgment againſt me for the aforeſaid ſum in conſequence of my being ſurety for the ſaid Burch, and alſo to ſatisfy a ſeparate claim which I have againſt the ſaid eſtate.

3 JOHN WINTER.

ALL perſons in poſſeſſion of ſubſcription papers for the firſt volume of the ORIGIN of CIVIL GOVERNMENT, wrote by the rev. Iſaac Campbell, deceaſed, late of Charles county, are hereby requeſted to return them, with any money they may have received on account thereof, to Walter Stone, Eſq; merchant, at Port-Tobacco, and by ſo doing they will oblige their humble ſervant,

4 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

To be RENTED,

THE STORE-HOUSE, now in the Occupation of Meſſieurs Charles and William Steuart. Inquire of the Printers. 4

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payments; as there are ballances remaining in the hands of ſeveral of the late ſheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to thoſe on the eaſtern ſhore, the ſubſcriber will authoriſe ſome perſon to receive the ſums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; thoſe on this ſide the bay are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber; thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, adminiſtrator of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life-time lent ſeveral books and other things which have not been returned, and as ſome of the books were borrowed by colonel Hyde, I ſhould be much obliged to thoſe who have them to return them to me, 7 W. G.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough. February 25, 1787.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber, the 25th of January laſt, a negro man named JOE, forty-five years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, has loſt ſome of his upper fore teeth, and the ſight of one of his eyes a little injured; had on a double breaſted jacket of coarſe blue cloth, with a flaſh ſleeve and large black horn buttons, breeches of blue figured plush, and country made ſhoes and ſtockings, and took other cloaths with him; he paſſed South river ferry ſoon after his eſcape, and ſaid he belonged to Mr. Ralph Forſter, of Hill's Delight, and was going home; he is well acquainted, with the negroes of that neighbourhood, Annapolis and Baltimore, carries razors, combs and powder bag, and is fond of acting as a barber, has been uſed to waiting on gentlemen, and is fond of liquor. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive if taken twenty miles from home two guineas, if forty miles four guineas, and if out of the ſtate ſix guineas, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

4 D. MAGRUDER.

February 6, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, heretofore veſtrymen of St. Paul's pariſh, lying partly in Queen-Anne's and partly in Talbot counties, intend to petition the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, on behalf of themſelves and the repreſentatives of the late Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, to be reimburſed the monies which the ſubſcribers, and the above deceaſed gentlemen, took up on their own credit, and expended on the new church in the ſaid pariſh, generally called Cheſter Church; and alſo to be enabled to diſcharge any reaſonable and juſt claim againſt them on account of the ſaid building which may ſtill remain unſatisfied.

N. B. The acounts of particulars, ſhewing the applications of the tobaccoes levied and monies taken up, are with Mr. Richard Tilghman Earle, and may be inſpected by any perſon who deſires.

RICHARD T. EARLE,
CHARLES PRICE,
WILLIAM HOPPER,
RICHARD TILGHMAN.

6

February 15, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next ſeſſion of aſſembly to make valid a deed of bargain and ſale bearing date the 19th September, 1759, from Henry Rozier and Eleanor his wife, to Edward Neale, and to veſt the real eſtate therein mentioned in the perſons who ought to poſſeſs the ſame, agreeable to the intention of the parties to the ſaid deed.

HENRY ROZER,
ELEANOR ROZER,
FRANCIS HALL,
MARTHA HALL,
BENJAMIN YOUNG.

4

Waſhington county, March 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general aſſembly, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act to confirm my title to a tract of land in Waſhington county called Charlemont, and other lands which have been confiſcated and ſold as the property of Higinbothom's heirs.

3 ELIZABETH JACKSON.

Prince-George's county, February 23, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly for an act empowering him to ſell and diſpoſe of the following tracts of land, viz. Berry's Encloſure, containing three hundred and forty-ſeven acres, Oxen Hill, ſeventy acres, and Holly Spring, fifty acres, late the property of William Berry, of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, to enable him to pay and diſcharge the debts and legacies due from ſaid eſtate. He likewiſe requeſts all thoſe indebted to the eſtate of ſaid William Berry, to come in, ſettle and pay off their balances, which will ſave trouble to themſelves and

WILLIAM BERRY WARMAN, adminiſtrator and reſiduary legatee to the ſaid William Berry.

4

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 22, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a ſhort thick fellow, about five feet ſix inches high, has a ſhort flat noſe, a very bushy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip-ſaw; had on when he went away his common working dreſs; I have reaſons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly deſcribe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. And purchaſed him of Notley Young, Eſq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive if above ten miles from home thirty ſhillings, if out of the county forty ſhillings, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

16 WILLIAM BOWIE, jun.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

FOR the diſpoſal of a large and valuable collection of Books, conſiſting of three thouſand and eight volumes in folio, quarto, octavo and duodecimo, by the moſt eſteemed authors, in Agriculture, Aſtronomy, Arithmetic, Biography, Chymiſtry, Commerce, Divinity, Gardening, Geometry, Hiſtory, Huſbandry, Law, Military Affairs, Mathematics, Medicine, Philoſophy, Navigation, Painting, Poems, Phyſic, Rhetoric, Surgery, Voyages, Travels, Plays, Novels, Magazines, Literary Journal, &c. &c.

1 Prize of	500 Dollars, is	500 Dollars.
1 do.	300 do.	300 do.
1 do.	200 do.	200 do.
2 do.	100 do.	200 do.
4 do.	50 do.	200 do.
8 do.	25 do.	200 do.
150 do.	16 do.	2400 do.
167 Prizes.		4000 Dollars.
333 Blanks.		
500 Tickets at 8 Dollars,		4000

N. B. The Lottery will begin drawing on the firſt day of October next, or ſooner, if the Tickets are ſold, under the inſpection and by direction of Meſſieurs Wallace and Muir, who will ſee the Prizes adverti ſed and delivered as ſoon as drawn.

TICKETS to be had at Meſſieurs GREEN's Printing-Office, and of Mr. STEPHEN CLARK, at his Book-Store, in Church-ſtreet, Annapolis, where the Books, and a Catalogue of them may be ſeen.

The ſubſcriber, deſirous of giving general ſatisfaction, purpoſes that each adventurer who ſhould have a prize of books drawn againſt the number of his ticket, and the books ſo drawn ſhould not ſuit his taſte, may, if required, exchange them for others, or any ſort of jewellery, ſilver watches, plated ware, gold and ſilver lace, cutlery, gentlemen and ladies pocket books, blank books, and prints, or any ſort of goods the ſubſcriber may have in his ſtore at the time of drawing.

4 STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. A ſtout ſet negro girl to be ſold by private ſale for caſh. Alſo pocket almanacks for 1787.

March 11, 1787.

The imported horſe

CARDINAL PUFF,

WILL cover this ſeaſon, at Samuel Harriſon, junior's, plantation, near Herring Bay, in Anne Arundel county, at five guineas a mare, and a dollar the groom.

CARDINAL PUFF is full fifteen hands three inches high, and is allowed by the beſt judges to be a horſe of great ſtrength and beauty; he was got by Cardinal Puff, his dam by Bandy, and his grand-dam by Match 'em. The following extract is from Meſſrs. Wallace, Johnſon and Muir's letter, "We have purchaſed for you a very fine horſe, only five years old, bred by lord Groveſnor, and as high blooded as any horſe in the kingdom."

Good paſturage at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per week, and proper care taken of the mares, but eſcapes will not be accounted for.

N. B. Three guineas ſent with the mares, or four guineas paid by the firſt day of September next, will be taken in lieu of the above five guineas. 3

February 16, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly to confirm the title of a tract of land, lying in Charles county, called Grub's Venture or Crane's Low Grounds, which I purchaſed from a certain George Crane, and to be releaſed from any compoſition for the ſaid land.

4 BELAIN POSEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that H. Addiſon, of the county of Prince-George, clerk, and his ſon, propoſe to petition the honourable general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, touching certain confiſcated property of the ſaid Addiſon. 7

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